

MURPHY TO TAKE 90
VOTES TO BALTIMORE

Democratic State Committee
Proves His Tool, Only One
Member Daring to Oppose
His Programme.

PALMER SUCCEEDS MACK

Tammany Boss Obtains Election
of Schoharie Man as Chair-
man, and Convention Will
Be Held in New York
City in April.

Rules adopted by the Democratic State Committee at a meeting at the Hotel Knickerbocker, in this city, yesterday will make absolutely sure the control by Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany boss, of the ninety district delegates from this state to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore.

Murphy clearly demonstrated what a tool he has in the state committee, not only by putting through these rules, against the objection of only one member, but also by obtaining the election of George M. Palmer, of Schoharie, as chairman of the committee to succeed Norman E. Mack. It was decided to hold the spring convention for the election of delegates to the national convention in this city on Thursday, April 11. This will be another factor in enabling Murphy to do as he pleases in the convention.

Convention to Name Delegates.

The rule which will give Murphy power over the state's delegation to the national convention provides that all delegates to that convention shall be elected by the delegates to the state convention. In other words, it means that Murphy can have nominated before the convention as delegates from each Congress district men whom he can control. Others may be nominated, but as Murphy will control the state convention—no one doubts that—the convention will elect the Murphy delegates in spite of the protests of any one who may have independent inclinations in any of the various Congress districts.

The meeting of the committee was held in four sessions; two were open and two were in secret. Called to meet at noon, it was after 1 o'clock before Murphy and his allies in an upper room in the hotel had mapped out their plan of campaign. As soon as the committee was called to order William H. Fitzpatrick, of Buffalo, offered the resolution naming the place and date of the spring convention. It was carried without opposition, and then Daniel Sheehan, of Elmira, moved that the committee go into executive session.

In this session it was decided to name a committee of fifteen to draw up rules for the conduct of the organization under the new direct primary law. Senator T. Harvey Ferris, of Utica, present on a proxy from William Townsend, was made chairman of the committee, as he was one of the authors of the direct primary law. Adjournment was taken until 4 o'clock to give the committee time to draw up the rules. They went into secret session in a room upstairs, and it was 6 o'clock before they returned and made their report at another secret session of the committee.

Senator Ferris read the rules, a long and largely technical document, rapidly. When he had finished Chairman Mack was about to put the motion for their adoption, when up jumped Charles F. Rattigan, of Auburn. Mr. Rattigan is a friend of Thomas Mott Osborne, the leader of Cayuga County and the bitter foe of Tammany Hall. He had discerned a joker and he wanted to know about it.

Denounces Steam Roller Tactics.

"Do I understand," said Mr. Rattigan, "that you propose to have the delegates to the national convention elected by the state convention as a whole?"

Senator Ferris acknowledged that there was such a paragraph in the rules.

"Do I understand, then," added Mr. Rattigan, "that we are to have a repetition of the disgraceful steam roller tactics of the infamous Carnegie Hall convention of a few years ago?"

Assemblyman Thomas F. Foley, also present on a proxy, said that it had always been the custom of the Democratic state conventions to elect the delegates to the national convention. Mr. Rattigan said at that time the organization was a law unto itself, and whereas it nominally passed on all delegates they were really passed on by the delegates to the convention from each Congress district. The convention, he said, had never dared to override the choice of these Congress district groups, merely ratifying such choice. Now, he said, the direct primary law governed, and the rules had to be formed in accordance with that law. He believed it impossible under the law to select delegates by a vote of the entire state convention.

Both Senator Ferris and Assemblyman Foley talked at length on the law, explaining that it gave the organization power to provide by rule for the selection of delegates to the national convention in one of two ways, either by vote of the state convention or by direct vote of the people at the primaries.

Then Mr. Rattigan offered an amendment to the rule providing that the national delegates be elected at the primaries. This suggestion was promptly voted down, Mr. Rattigan's being the only vote for it.

Not daunted by the fact that he was all alone in his fight, Mr. Rattigan then moved an amendment providing that the delegates be first selected by the Congress district groups and be offered to the convention simply for approval. He was told that this could not be done under the law, and his amendment was ruled out of order. All that was left for him to do was to vote against the rules, and Mr. Rattigan registered a solitary vote against them.

The organization has two delegates to the national convention from each Congress district in the state, in addition to the

Delivers in the scraps rejected by New York households find therein enough of value to make many of them wealthy. Some interesting facts along this line will be printed in To-morrow's Tribune

WED AS THEY LAY DYING

Sweethearts, Doomed, Marry on Cots in Hospital.

VICTIMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Weird Ceremony Ends Romance Which Began with Bride as Husband's Nurse.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Although both are slowly dying, George Sieler, of Germantown, and his bride, who prior to last Saturday was Miss Genevieve Laurente, of Pittsburgh, are happy. On adjoining cots in the Dermody Cottage Sanatorium, at Morton, Penn., they are awaiting death. Both are incurable victims of the terrible white plague and both know that they are in the final grip of the disease.

The romance which terminated in their marriage last Saturday, when their cots were pulled close together so that the dying man might place the ring on the finger of his dying fiancée, while the Rev. George Wilson performed the marriage ceremony, began seven years ago. Then Sieler, to all appearances a well man, was ordered to Mount Airy. The physicians had discovered the beginning of the disease, which has spread until both lungs are nearly gone.

At Mount Airy he met and fell in love with Genevieve Laurente, a ruddy, healthy girl. She endeavored to nurse him back to life, and contracted tuberculosis herself.

Three years ago they decided theirs was a losing fight, and both were removed to the sanatorium at Morton. For those three years they have occupied adjoining cots, each endeavoring to cheer the other with the thought that some time they would be gay and happy once more in the sunshine of the outer world.

They reckoned without their host, and last Saturday both had those terrible coughing spells showing that the end is only a matter of days appeared. Then they decided to die as man and wife.

Sieler called to his bedside Miss Margaret O'Hara, superintendent of the sanatorium, and told her of their wish to get married. She arranged with Wilson to perform the ceremony, and she and Miss Lillian May, of Germantown, acted as witnesses.

The two cots were placed close together and the sad ceremony was performed. Once more the cots were placed back in their original positions. Mr. and Mrs. Sieler now are awaiting the end, but they are happy.

MANY TAKERS FOR BET

Pointdexter Weakened on Offer of \$2,000 on Roosevelt.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Feb. 16.—Ernest Pointdexter, brother of Senator Pointdexter, who offered in a moment of enthusiasm to bet \$2,000 even that Roosevelt would be nominated on the Republican ticket and Clark on the Democratic, was confronted by many persons to-day who were anxious to take the wager.

When he arrived at his office he found several residents of the capital waiting for him.

"I'll take \$1,000 worth of that bet you mentioned," said one.

"Put me down for \$2,000 worth," said another.

Mr. Pointdexter asked time to consider, remarking, somewhat nervously, that his brother, Senator Pointdexter, who is an extreme insurgent, did not know about the offer. After locking the door against the stream of applicants he told one caller who had offered to cover the wager up to \$50,000 that he had made a confidential bet with a friend who did not want his name known, and he could not accept any more.

LAD SAVES SKATER IN SOUND

Father So Proud of Feat He Gives Boy a Gold Watch.

Hundreds of skaters, including girls from several private schools and the College of New Rochelle, witnessed a daring rescue on the ice of Long Island Sound last yesterday, when Donald Kimball Stevens, the sixteen-year-old son of the Rev. and Mrs. William F. Stevens, of No. 13 Jackson street, Homestead Park, saved the life of Miss Geraldine Russell, the fifteen-year-old niece of Miss Ann J. Bolton, of Pelham Road. The boy and girl were with a party of high school students skating between Huckleberry Island and Fort Slocum, when Miss Russell, calling to the others that she was going to skate to Execution Lighthouse, near the Long Island shore. Donald Stevens skated after her. She was twenty feet ahead of him and near the lighthouse when the ice broke under her and she disappeared under the water.

The others were a mile away. Young Stevens broke the ice all around the hole through which Miss Russell fell and promptly plunged in when he discovered her, but the ice broke every time he tried to lift her out.

Louis Driggs and Richard Donovan at length arrived at the spot, and, knocking their sweaters together, they pulled the exhausted pair out of the water.

Driggs and Donovan carried Miss Russell to Fort Slocum, more than a mile away, where she received medical attention, and is reported to-night to be recovering. Stevens, refusing aid, skated to Hudson Park, New Rochelle, and dry clothing was procured for him at the home of Bernard M. Cooper. His father was so proud of him that he gave him a gold watch last night.

No consolation omits Agostura Bitters in punches and fancy drinks.—Adv.

GAYNOR APOLOGIZES
TO GENERAL BINGHAM

Former Police Commissioner Accepts, and Will Discontinue Suit for Libel.

GREW OUT OF DUFFY CASE

City's Head Admits He Made Mistake and Object of His Attack Feels That He Has Been Vindicated.

Mayor Gaynor has made the "amende honorable" to General Theodore A. Bingham, and the latter has accepted it. In other words, the Mayor has humbly apologized to the former Police Commissioner for his statements about him in 1909, when Mr. Gaynor, then a justice of the Supreme Court in Kings County, attacked General Bingham in a letter to Mayor McClellan for the alleged persecution by the police of a boy named George E. Duffy.

General Bingham sued Mr. Gaynor for \$100,000 damages for alleged libel, for many delays in the case, for which the defendant was responsible, partly through his failure to file an early answer to the suit, the case was set down on Thursday by Justice Gavegan, in the Supreme Court, for trial on Monday.

In accepting the apology of Mayor Gaynor, General Bingham says that he will at once discontinue his suit, it having all along been understood that he sought only the vindication which the apology of the Mayor carries in the fullest sense, and had no thought of the monetary compensation that might accrue to him. The letter of apology written by Mayor Gaynor yesterday and the reply of General Bingham follow:

February 16, 1912.

General Theodore A. Bingham, Sir: Since my letter of May 29, 1899, to Mayor McClellan, I have become better acquainted with you and learned more about you, to such an extent that I would have had the city avail itself of your employment and services, which are most valuable.

I used strong words in that letter, I should not have applied them to you, but only to those who did the specific things which were done.

I regret that you are in any way hurt or feel hurt, and am sorry that I attacked you for things which, I afterward learned, should have been confined to others. I am glad to make this apology to you. The suit between us is hereby discontinued. I am, sir, very truly yours, W. J. GAYNOR.

New York City, February 16, 1912.

Hon. William J. Gaynor, Sir: I have your letter of this date. It gives me pleasure to accept it in the same spirit in which it is written. The suit between us will be discontinued at once. I am sorry you are ill, and wishing you a speedy recovery. I am, sir, very truly yours, THEODORE A. BINGHAM.

MURPHY NOT TO BE CALLED

Gans Declares Neither He Nor Mortimer L. Schiff Has Asked for Immunity—Bar Association's Part.

Nineteen letters belonging to Folke E. Brandt, it developed yesterday, were found by the detectives in his East 42d street room when he was arrested.

Fifteen of them were destroyed as unclaimed property after the period prescribed by law for their preservation, and four of them, the most important, found their way through either the police or the private detectives to Mortimer L. Schiff's counsel.

Of these four letters, the District Attorney was advised yesterday, three will be produced for his use in the investigation, but the fourth, which is by all means the most important of all the letters that were taken from Brandt's room, will not be given up until every possible legal obstruction has been swept away.

Mortimer L. Schiff's advisers let it be known yesterday that Mr. Schiff would go to almost any extremity before surrendering that letter.

This letter, over which the Schiff legal array is prepared to make a bigger fight than over any single item or incident of the entire Brandt case, is said to be a letter written by Brandt to a member of the Schiff household, but not mailed. It is understood that it was sealed and addressed, ready for mailing, when the detectives took Brandt into custody. It is known that this letter is easily the most important document in the entire Brandt case—that on it, in fact, hinges the basis of the whole movement to have Brandt spend thirty years of his life in prison.

PREFER TAFT TO ROOSEVELT

La Follette's Manager States Attitude of Progressives.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Fargo, N. D., Feb. 16.—Prominent Progressive Republicans in the House and Senate, strong La Follette men and ardent supporters of the Wisconsin Senator everywhere, will in the end support President Taft rather than Colonel Roosevelt, if occasion should arise where there would be a necessity for a choice between the two, according to Walter L. Houser, La Follette's campaign manager, who conferred with a large number of North Dakota Progressives here to-day.

Mr. Houser said in an address that strong antagonism now exists between the La Follette and Roosevelt camps. This antagonism, however, Mr. Houser explained, was not due to the purpose of Mr. La Follette to continue in the Presidential race.

"George W. Perkins, of New York, representing the Steel interests, is responsible for the Roosevelt candidacy and back of his organization," Mr. Houser declared.

Those opposed to Senator La Follette became alarmed at the rapid development of his campaign in Ohio, and the method they used to hinder and disintegrate it was by interposing Colonel Roosevelt's name. Dan B. Hanna, son of the late Senator M. A. Hanna, and Walter Brown, chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee, made a proposition to the La Follette men whereby delegates should be elected by the combined forces of the Roosevelt and La Follette men. When the matter was submitted to Senator La Follette he flatly refused to enter any combination.

MURDERS
HOUSE BREAKING
STREET
HOLDUPS
BANK
ROBBERIES
SHOOTING
ASSAULTS



Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

SCHIFF PLANS TO FIGHT
TO KEEP BRANDT LETTER

Never Was Mailed, but Said To Be Most Important Document in the Case.

LOSES \$10,000 IN GEMS

Mrs. Jennie Schiffer Asks Police to Help Find Jewels.

Mrs. Jennie A. Schiffer, of No. 22 West 76th street, reported to the police last night that on February 5 she lost a diamond and pearl pendant and gold chain valued at \$10,000. Mrs. Schiffer, who is the widow of Walter A. Schiffer, does not know exactly where she lost the jewelry, and says she did not miss it until Thursday, although it had been lost the preceding Monday night.

Mrs. Schiffer put on the gold chain, which had attached to it a seventy-grain pearl, a two-and-one-half carat diamond and a four-carat diamond pendant, and went with some of her friends to the Empire Theatre in her own motor car, where they saw the two Harrymores and Hattie Williams in "A Slice of Life."

After the theatre Mrs. Schiffer and her friends went to the Folies Bergeres restaurant, in 48th street, and some time later started home. They had gone only two blocks, when the automobile broke down and they had to take a taxicab.

Mrs. Schiffer said she did not notice that the jewelry was missing when she arrived home. The following Thursday she missed the chain, pearl and diamonds when looking through her jewel case. She thinks some one robbed her while she was standing in the street after her automobile broke down.

When she found out her loss she almost fainted, then revived and telephoned Dreier & Co., jewellers, at No. 559 Fifth avenue, who advertised her loss. This failing, she decided to inform the police.

What puzzles Mrs. Schiffer is how the thief—if it was—happened to overlook a \$40,000 necklace of pearls which she wore.

FORGOT TO ORDER DINNER

Sulzer Had to Wait While One Was Hastily Prepared.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Feb. 16.—Representative Sulzer, who was the guest of honor of the Democrats of the New York delegation last night, announced to-day that if any more dinners are to be given for him he prefers to do the ordering himself.

The reason for his resolution is that when the party arrived at the Raleigh Hotel last night everything was ready but the dinner and the room it was to be eaten in. Guest and hosts were informed that no preparations had been made, and no one knew anything about it.

The three members of the committee, among whom was Dr. J. J. Kindred, who had been delegated to make arrangements for the dinner, looked at one another inquiringly. Mr. Sulzer, with his usual attitude of Napoleonic forbearance, had to wait in the lobby while an investigation was made. It was discovered that each member of the committee on arrangements had taken it for granted that the two others would attend to the matter, with the result that no provision was made.

After much excitement and mutual recrimination a vacant room next to the Taft Bureau was obtained, and while an impromptu meal was hastily prepared the members of the delegation tried to console their guest of honor with optimistic political speeches.

CHANGEABLE LIGHTS FOR AUTOS

Bill at Albany Would Benefit Manufacturers of Special Device.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Albany, Feb. 16.—A bill in which Senator Sewell is interested was reported to the Senate to-day, and at his request advanced to the order of third reading. It regulates lights and signals of automobiles, among other things requiring automobilists to change their rear lights from red to green whenever they intend to slow up.

It is understood that several large manufacturers are preparing to put on the market devices by which such changing of the light can be regulated by the person running the automobile.

MAILLARD'S BREAKFAST COCCA. Finest winter drink of all. "It satisfies and keeps out the cold." Easily prepared.—Adv.

THE FATALIST

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

Don't be disturbed, Commissioner. I regard this sort of thing as inevitable.

DEMOCRATS INSIST
ON CRIPPLING ARMY

Appropriation Bill, Abolishing Five Cavalry Regiments, Passed by House.

ANOTHER BLOW STRUCK

Five-Year Enlistment Term, Which Officers Denounced, Adopted—Staff Bureaus Consolidated.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Feb. 16.—The army appropriation bill, carrying with it the Democratic reorganization features drafted by Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee, including the reduction of the cavalry force of the regular army by five regiments, was passed by the House to-day.

Only four Democrats were recorded against the proposition to top off five regiments of cavalry, thereby reducing the strength of the army in one of its most important branches, which was carried by a vote of